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APPLICATION NO.	1	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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		JNSTEIN LLP	LAU, TUNG S		
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				2863	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

•	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	10/668,680	NASHNER, LEWIS M.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Tung S Lau	2863					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app							
Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
Status		•					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 September 2003.							
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☐ This	action is non-final.						
·							
Disposition of Claims							
4)  Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.  5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6)  Claim(s) 1-18 and 20-24 is/are rejected.  7)  Claim(s) 19 is/are objected to.  8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.							
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.							
.,	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>							
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (RTO 893)  1) Intention Summary (RTO 413)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date							
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date		atent Application (PTO-152)					

# **DETAILED ACTION**

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-18, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kadlec et al. (U.S. Patent 6,347,018).

### Regarding claim 1:

Kadlec discloses a system for detecting a screening-test error, the system comprising: a measurement device that measures at least one performance parameter related to at least one screening-test task (abstract); and a computational device (fig. 1b, unit 110), in communication with the measurement device (fig. 1b, unit 130), that receives the at least one measured performance parameter (fig. 3, unit 318), calculates at least one performance statistical quantity characterizing the measured performance parameter (fig. 3, unit 318), and compares the at least one performance statistical quantity to at least one reference statistical quantity associated with an error-free screening test (fig. 3, unit 312, 318, Col. 14, Lines 19-31).

### Regarding claim 3:

Kadlec discloses a system for detecting errors in balance related screening tests, the system comprising: a force-plate for measuring a quantity related to a stability factor of a balance task performed in trials by a subject under a plurality of distinct sensory conditions (Col. 4, Lines 10-40); and a computation device in communication with the force-plate (Col. 4-5, Lines 10-4), the computational device (i) receiving the quantity related to the stability factor for each trial (Col. 4-5, Lines 10-4), (ii) determining a rank order for the quantities, each quantity for each trial being associated with a rank (Col. 4-5, Lines 10-4, fig. 3, unit 318, 326, fig. 11, unit 1108-1140), and (iii) determining if any of the ranks associated with a given one of the trials has fallen outside a reference range associated with the given trial performed under error-free conditions (Col. 3, Lines 3-33, Col. 4-5, Lines 10-4).

### Regarding claim 5:

Kadlec discloses a method for detecting a screening-test error, the method comprising: measuring at least one performance parameter related to at least one screening-test task (Col. 4, Lines 10-40); and calculating at least one performance statistical quantity characterizing the measured performance parameter (Col. 4, Lines 10-40); and comparing the at least one performance statistical quantity to at least one reference statistical quantity associated with an error-free screening test (Col. 13-14, Lines 62-30).

#### Regarding claim 17

Kadlec discloses a method for detecting errors in balance related screening tests, the method comprising: measuring a quantity related to a stability factor of a balance task performed in trials by a subject under a plurality of distinct sensory conditions (Col. 4, Lines 10-40); obtaining thereby the quantity related to the stability factor for each trial; determining a rank order for the quantities, each quantity for each trial being associated with a rank (Col. 4, Lines 10-40, fig. 21b, 20c, 23a); and determining if any of the ranks associated with a given one of the trials has fallen outside a reference range associated with the given trial performed under error-free conditions (Col. 4, Lines 10-40, fig. 21b, 20c, 23a, 20b, Col. 13-14, Lines 62-31).

Regarding claim 2, 4, Kadlec further discloses a display to display performance data (Col. 9, Lines 3-21, fig. 18b, fig. 25-27); Regarding claim 6, Kadlec further discloses an average value (Col. 2, Lines 35-57); Regarding claim 7, Kadlec further discloses a standard deviation (Col. 17, Lines 25-34); Regarding claim 8, Kadlec further discloses standard error (abstract); Regarding claim 9, Kadlec further discloses associated with power spectrum (fig. 23a); Regarding claim 10, Kadlec further discloses root mean square (Col. 20, Lines 27-36); Regarding claim 11, Kadlec further discloses associated with frequency (fig. 23a); ); Regarding claim 12, Kadlec further discloses screening-test task is a balance task (Col. 2, Lines 35-57); (ii) the at least one performance parameter is sway deviation (Col. 2, Lines 35-57, Col. 4, Lines 10-67), (iii) the at least one

performance statistical quantity corresponds to a moving window root mean square value for velocity of the sway deviation (Col. 20, Lines 27-36), and (iv) comparing the at least one performance statistical quantity to the at least one reference statistical quantity includes determining whether the moving window root mean square value deviates from a constant value by a predetermined threshold value (Col. 20, Lines 27-36, fig. 30); Regarding claim 13, Kadlec further discloses (i) the screening-test task is a balance task (Col. 2, Lines 35-57); (ii) the at least one performance parameter is vertical force applied to a force plate (Col. 2, Lines 35-57, Col. 4, Lines 10-67); (iii) the at least one performance statistical quantity corresponds to a moving window average value for total vertical force applied to the force plate(Col. 2, Lines 35-57, Col. 4, Lines 10-67), and (iv) comparing the at least one performance statistical quantity to the at least one reference statistical quantity includes determining whether the moving window average value deviates from a constant value by a predetermined threshold value (Col. 2, Lines 35-57, fig. 30).

Regarding claim 14, Kadlec further discloses (i) the screening-test task is a balance task (Col. 2, Lines 35-57); (ii) the at least one performance parameter is vertical force applied to a force plate (Col. 2, Lines 35-57, Col. 4, Lines 10-67), (iii) the at least one performance statistical quantity corresponds to an average of a mathematical derivative of the total vertical force applied to the force plate (Col. 2, Lines 35-57); and (iv) comparing the at least one performance statistical quantity to the at least one reference statistical quantity includes determining

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whether the average deviates from zero by a predetermined threshold value (Col. 2, Lines 35-57, fig. 30).

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Regarding claim 15, Kadlec further discloses (i) the screening-test task is a balance task (Col. 2, Lines 35-57); (ii) the at least one performance parameter is horizontal force applied to a force plate (Col. 2, Lines 35-57, Col. 4, Lines 10-67); (iii) the at least one performance statistical quantity corresponds to an average of a mathematical derivative of the total horizontal force applied to the force plate (Col. 2, Lines 35-57); and (iv) comparing the at least one performance statistical quantity to the at least one reference statistical quantity includes determining whether the average deviates from zero by a predetermined threshold value (Col. 2, Lines 35-57, fig. 30); Regarding claim 16, Kadlec further discloses displaying the extent to which the at least one performance statistical quantity differs from the at least one reference statistical quantity on a display device (Col. 9, Lines 3-21, fig. 18b, fig. 25-27, fig. 3, unit 318, 312, 314, 342); ); Regarding claim 18, Kadlec further discloses fallen outside range (fig. 30, unit 2830, 2832); Regarding claim 20, Kadlec further discloses rank order according to difficult level (fig. 30, 2834, 2836, 2837, 2838).

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

<sup>(</sup>a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

a. Claims 21, 22, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kadlec et al. (U.S. Patent 6,347,018).

### Regarding claim 21

Kadlec discloses a method for detecting a screening test error in an individual trial of a balance task during which sway deviation is measured, the method comprising: determining a quantity corresponding to a moving window root mean square value for velocity of the sway deviation (Col. 13-14, Lines 63-31), the window being short in relation to the duration of the trial but long in relation to the duration of a typical deviation in sway velocity (fig. 20b, 21b, 23a, fig. 27, 25); and when the quantity exceeds a threshold value (fig. 20b, 21b, 23a, fig. 27, 25).

### Regarding claim 22

Kadlec discloses a method for detecting a screening test error due to malfunctions of at least one vertical force sensing device, the method comprising: determining a quantity corresponding to a moving window average value for the total vertical force measured by the device (Col. 78, Lines 1-35, Col. 3-4, Lines 10-67), the window being long in relation to the duration of expected spontaneous fluctuations in the total vertical force; the quantity deviates from a constant valued by a predetermined threshold value (fig. 20b, 21b, 23a, fig. 27, 25).

### Regarding claim 23

Kadlec discloses a method for detecting a screening test error due to malfunctions of at least one vertical force sensing device, the method comprising: calculating an average of a mathematical derivative for the total vertical force measured by the device to determine the rate of change of the total vertical force (Col. 78, Lines 1-35, Col. 3-4, Lines 10-67), determining a quantity corresponding to an average rate of change of the total vertical force over a predetermined period of time (fig. 27); when the average deviates from zero by a predetermined threshold value (Col. 78, Lines 1-35, Col. 3-4, Lines 10-67).

### Regarding claim 24

Kadlec discloses a method for detecting a screening test error due to malfunctions of at least one horizontal force sensing device, the method comprising: calculating an average of a mathematical derivative for the total horizontal force measured by the device to determine the rate of change of the total horizontal force (Col. 78, Lines 1-35, Col. 3-4, Lines 10-67), determining a quantity corresponding to an average rate of change of the total horizontal force over a predetermined period of time; and the average deviates from zero by a predetermined threshold value (Col. 78, Lines 1-35, Col. 3-4, Lines 10-67).

Kadlec does not disclose enter an alarm state, but it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kadlec to have the alarm state in order to be able to notify the users the state of the error and not slow down the operation of the disk (Col. 2, Lines 58-63).

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# Claim Objections

3. Claim 19 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all the limitation of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: prior art fail to teach CTSIB protocol.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tung S Lau whose telephone number is 571-272-2274. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5:30. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Barlow can be reached on 571-272-2269. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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